to make a case against him on that charge It is believed, however, that the threat

ening letters can be secured from among the earlier ones he sent, if any of them have been preserved. If they have not, it

may be necessary to proceed against him on

a charge of using the mails to defraud. The man tells a connected story, but the police put no faith in his assertion that he was incited to write the letters by other

PENNOYER TO CLEVELAND.

Picture to the President.

money lender the privilege of refusing both

the silver dollar and silver certificate, thus

rendering unavailable more than one-half of

the national currency as absolute debt-pay-

ing money are the sole causes of the de-

cline of values, paralysis of business and

consequent impoverishment of the great army of wage workers and of impending

"If when you stood upon the eastern por-

tleo of the Capitol on the 4th of last March

you had announced to the people that you

would speedily convene Congress in extra

session to carry out the pledges of the plat-

form to which you gave your assent, and

upon which you were elected, and which

declared for the use of both gold and sliver

as standard money without discrimination

against either metal, the widespread de-

pression in business, which has diminished

the value of the property of the Nation by

fully one-half would never have occurred,

and if now you would give such advice to

Congress the further downward tendency

would be checked and with favorable con-

gressional legislation business would again

revive and prosperity would again visit our

land. It is honorable to carry out the

pledges of the party to the people and is

Complete obedience of the lower house of

Congress to our wishes has been observed

throughout the world. It would be your be-

hest, and in this the Senate would give you

support. You are a father, and you no

doubt feel grateful to God when you, upon

retiring to rest, look upon your sleeping

babies in their couches, the pictures of

health, consequent upon their having suffi-

ciency of food and clothing. I pray you,

however, to enlarge the scope of your vision

and behold, as you can in many and many

a cot, children loved as much by their par-

from insufficient food and clothing, the in-

nocent victims of victous financial legisla-

tion, whose sleeping forms are bathed by

the scalding tears of mothers bending over

them in sorrow and despair, and there re-

solve, as you should, to faithfully carry out

the pledges which your party gave to a con-

fiding people. If you will do so, God will

bless you and a grateful Nation will ap-

RIDDLED WITH BULLETS.

Fate of a Negro Charged with Assault-

ing the Wife of a Minister.

BAINBRIDGE, Ga., Dec. 25 .- On last Sun-

day afternoon a negro named Calvin Thom-

as entered the premises of Mr. Sellers, a

Baptist minister residing in the upper por-

tion of this county, near Cairo, and met

Mrs. Sellers and inquired of her if ner hus-

band was at home, or if not at home when

he would return. Mrs. Sellers answered that

her husband was away and would not re-

turn till late, and then re-entered the house.

She thought the negro went off, but near

dark, when Mrs. Sellers went to milk the

cows, she was met by Thomas who threw

her down, beat her severely in the face,

criminally assaulted her, and then fled.

Three negroes were arrested in the neigh-

borhood and brought before Mrs. Sellers for

neighbors were aroused and were deter-

mined that the guilty man should be cap-

tured and answer for the crime. Yesterday

Thomas was arrested and brought before

Mrs. Sellers, who at once identified him as being the guilty man. He was taken to a

ment trial, and while at the home of the

justice he confessed his guilt.
The persons who had Thomas in charge

took him to Whigham and placed him in

the guardhouse and Sheriff Patterson, of

this city, was wired. During the night the

guardhouse was broken open by unknown parties and Thomas was riddled with bul-

lets. Sheriff Patterson reached Whigham

at 3 o'clock this morning, an hour after

the shooting. On his arrival he went at

once to the guardhouse to see what he

supposed to be the dead body of the negro.

but, to his surprise, he found him still

alive. He sent to the house of the marshal

of Whigham and secured assistance and

they took Thomas to the Council cham-

ber, sent for a doctor and had his wounds

dressed. Sheriff Patterson expected to

bring him to Bainbridge to-day and place

him in jail. When it was time for the west-

bound train to arrive Sheriff Patterson was

met by the doctor, who informed him

that it would be impossible for him to

remove his prisoner, as he was then in a dying condition, and would certainly die

HIS MOTHER A SLAVE.

during the day.

justice of the peace near by for a commit-

plaud you."

"The responsibility lies entirely with you.

it not most dishonorable not to do so?

starvation of their wives and children.

Fair; colder; northwest gales.

DON'T BE CAUGHT NAPPING

But get into an Ulster and be prepared for the cold wave we are promised this morning. You will be more susceptible to the cold on account of the warm spell we have had. For a few days we will sell an elegant \$15 Black Irish Frieze Ulster (extra long), for

This is an actual saving of \$3, and a great snap.

A pair of B. & B. all-clamp Skates with every Boys' Suit or Overcoat.

DREPARATORY to taking our annual inventory, we offer broken lines I of seasonable goods at special prices, and invite an early inspection from the trade.

McKEE & CO., Wholesale Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, 136 & 138 South Meridian Street, Indianapolis.

Best Made. Ask your Grocer.

BITTEN BY REPTILES

Horrible Fate of a Couple on the

Night of Their Wedding.

Went to Sleep in a Newly Built Cabin

and Awoke to Meet Death by the

Stings of Venomous Snakes.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 25.—George Higgins,

a Topeka traveling man, confirms the Ltory

of the death in Cherokee county of August

Schrader and wife by serpents' poison. In-

credible as it may seem, they were bitten

by rattlesnakes and copperheads when the

thermometer registered at nearly freezing

from the Indian Territory line, and within

gunshot of the cabin occupied by Schrader

ties were given by the elder Schrader in

honor of the marriage of his son. The cabin

was less than 100 yards from the domicile

of Schrader, senior, and had been newly

built on the latter's farm for the occupancy

of the young couple. It consisted of one

room, and was built of rough logs. A per-

pendicular stone bluff formed one end of

the structure. Against this bluff a fireplace

was built, the chimney extending up its

side and rising above the edge of the bluff.

A fire was built there on the wedding night

Hardly had the camping party retired to

their tent when they were aroused by calls

for help from the elder Schrader. Guided

by their cries, they hastened to the cabin

of the young couple, where they found them

writhing in the throes of death. About the

floor and on the low bed were seventeen

huge snakes of all species, principally cop-

perheads and rattlesnakes, some of which

had been killed and others chilled to death.

The hunters ran back to their tent for

whisky, which they tried to administer to

the dying husband and wife, but the rem-

Upon investigation, it appeared that the

fireplace had been built in close proximity

to a cavern in the bluff, in which the rep-

tiles had hibernated for the winter. The

fire had warmed the serpents into life, and

they were drawn out into the cabin by the

heat. Young Schrader was able, before he

died, to explain that he and his bride had

been aroused from their slumbers by the

moaning of a house dog sleeping at their

feet, and which, too, was bitten to death

Following this Schrader heard a hissing

and rattling sound, and, leaping out of the

bed to ascertain the cause, his bare feet

lighted upon the writhing body of a ser-pent. Next he felt himself stung, and, by

the light of the embers in the fireplace, he

saw a number of reptiles crawling about the floor or coiled in the attitude of strik-

ing. He was stung again and again. His

cries arousing his wife, she, too, jumped

fate. Then they ran for the door and cried

for help. Schrader, senior, appeared. The open door quickly chilled the room, and the

reptiles became torpid and were easily dis-

The bride was a half-breed Indian girl, named Labadie. She had lived in the tribe

of her mother until a year or two before her marriage, when she went to live with

VIEWS OF FOOTBALL EXPERTS.

Opinions Divided Regarding the Pro-

posed Change in Rules.

BOSTON, Dec. 25 .- Several experts iden-

tified with football at Harvard have given

their opinions relative to the proposed

change of rules and the coming convention

L. F. Deland, the inventor of the wedge

and other tricks, says: "As to the use of

momentum plays no one would be more

glad to see them done away with than I.

I should much prefer to see a more open

style of play. I don't think it would be a

good plan to abolish the use of the flying

mass in the opening play. Here it is more open, and, therefore, less dangerous."

George A. Stewart says: "The old-fash-

ioned mass plays are not dangerous and have not been regarded so. The momentum

Manager H. B. White says: "I am op-posed to masses and momentum plays, and

Capt. B. G. Waters says: "I don't believe

Charlie Brewer says: "The game would

be more interesting if there were more open

play. The proposal to make the distance

to be gained on four downs ten yards in-

stead of five would be one way of doing

W. H. Lewis, Harvard's center rush, says:

"I think that the momentum plays are not

Police Officers Charged with Murder.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.-Officers Healey and

Moran, of the Deering-street station, were

locked up to-day, charged with the murder

of Samuel Nelson, the proprietor of a small cigar store. Nelson met the officers in

front of a saloon and invited them in to

celebrate Christmas. The officers soon

left and Nelson had a row with the bar-

keeper, who ejected him. The officers, who

were outside, tried to pacify Nelson, but

he knocked Healey down. He was then

put under arrest, and when he attempted

bullet inflicting a wound from which Nei-son soon died. The officers were suspended

For the Children.

Regulator and keep well. It is purely vege-

table, and safe to take either alone or in

connection with other-medicine.

Let the children take Simmons Liver

to escape they both opened fire on him, one

in trying to change the style of the game."

play I don't consider any worse."

in favor of an open game.

dangerous.

and locked up.

the elder Schrader as a domestic.

toward that end.

from her bed, only to meet her husband's

for the first time.

edy came too late.

HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS

To and from all stations on the Big Four system; also to points on the following connecting lines, viz: Baltimore & Ohlo Southwestern. Baltimore & Ohio Railway. Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway. Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway. Chicago & West Michigan Railway. Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Ry. Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw Ry Queen & Crescent Route. Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry. Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry. Col., Hocking Valley & Toledo Ry. Evansville & Terre Haute Railway. Jacksonville Southeastern Line. Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Ry Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Ry Louisville & Nashville Railway.

Lou., New Albany & Chicago Ry. New York, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Ohio Central Lines. Ohio & Mississippi Railway. Ohio Southern. Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Ry. Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Ry St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Ry.

Toledo, Columbus & Cincinnati. Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway. Vandalia Lines. Wabash Railway. Tickets on sale Dec. 23, 24, 25, 30, 21 and Jan. 1, good returning to and

neluding Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1894. Rate, one and one-third fare for the round Call on agents Big Four Route, 1 East Washington street, 36 Jackson place, Massachusetts Avenue and

H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION RATES

C., H. & D. R.

On Dec. 23, 24, 25, 30, 31 and Jan. 1 the C., H. & D. R. R. will sell excursion tickets to all points on its own line, also to points on below named roads at

ONE AND A THIRD FARE

For the round trip. All tickets good to return until Jan. 2 inclusive. Baltimore & Ohio west of Pittsburg. Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern. Chicago & Erie. Chesapeake & Ohio. Queen & Crescent. Cincinnati, Lebanon & Northern. Cincinnati, Portsmouth & Virginia. Cleveland, Akron & Columbus. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis. Detroit, Lansing & Northern. Flint & Pere Marquette. Louisville & Nashville. Michigan Central.

New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio. Vandalla Line. Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northern Michigan. Wheeling & Lake Erie. For tickets, etc., call at City Ticket Office. Corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue, 124 South Illinois street and Union Station. H. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

Monon Route. HOLIDAY EXCURSION RATES Account Christmas and New Year's Holidays

The Monon Route will sell excusion tickets to all points on its line, including Chicago; also to points on the following lines: Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago

Indianapolis, Decatur & Western. * Wabash Railway. Ohio & Mississippi. Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis.

At Rate of One and a Third Fare For the round trip.

All tickets good to return until Jan. 2, For further information and tickets call on any Monon ticket agent. Indianapolis ticket offices are at 26 South Illinois street, Union Station and Massachusetts avenue. I. D. BALDWIN, D. P. A.

A Word

TO BUSINESS MEN

You want to increase your trade THE JOURNAL can help Its columns are open to you at reasonable rates, and if you will persistently and judiciously tell people what you have to sell you will get customers, in spite of hard times. TELEPHONE 238, and a solicitor will call, who will give you information about your advertising business that will be worth money to you.

NOW IS THE TIME.

WAGON WHEAT 56c ACME MILLING COMPANY,

12 West Washington Street.

Arrest of the Crank Who Wrote Letters to Statesmen.

His Name Is Joseph Donjon, and He Tells a Harrowing Tale of Long and Fruitless Quests for Work.

SAYS HE DIDN'T THREATEN

That He Was Paid for Writing to Senators and Others,

And that He Is Not an Anarchist or Socialist-Letter from Gov. Pennoyer to President Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Joseph Don-jon, the man who has been writing threatening letters to a number of prominent public men during the last two weeks, is in jail to-night. He walked into the detective bureau of James A. McDevitt this afternoon, asking for food. The doctor took him in a coffee house and had something prepared for him to eat. Meantime he questioned him and learned enough to fix his identity. He started towards the station house with his man, and on the way met detectives Ned Weedon and George Boyd, in whose hands he placed him. It will be remembered that a letter from this man to Senator Mills a few days ago caused the Senator's son, Charles B. Mills, to secure leave from the authorities to go armed for the protection of his father. This was the cause of bringing the man's acts more prominently before the public. For several months past he has been writing similar letters to a number of prominent public men, among whom were Vice President Stevenson, Senator Gorman, Senator Mills, Senator Sherman and, as the man himself claims, President Cleveland and Secretary of War Lamont. As long ago as during the fight over the silver question in the Senate Vice President Stevenson received letters almost daily from Donjon, who was then in Newark, N. J. No attention was paid to them, and they were consigned to the waste basket as fast as they arrived. The Vice President to-day received one which was dated from No. 304

Leigh street, this city. A number of reporters were at the First precinct police station to see the man and he talked very freely to all of them. He is point. Their death occurred on the night | twenty-eight years old, about five feet ten inches in height, weighs 180 or 190 pounds, Mr. Higgins was one of a party of hunt- is dark and sallow, has a greasy complexers, in camp on Shoal creek, not far distant | ion, small dark mustache and a rather slouchy look about him. He has the drooping eyelids which usually accompany a and his bride. Early in the evening festivi- brooding and melancholy disposition. The man's manner of relating his story gives ample evidence that he does not belie his appearance in this respect. He talks very rationally and with a rather studied effort to avoid any appearance of bitterness or

the expression of any anarchistic views. Donjon is an Austrian by birth and lays stress on the assertion that he is a Catholic and professes a degree of piety. His story is that he came to this country when he was fiften years old and had been a telegraph operator in the old country. He manifested considerable pride in his nationality, but denies with spirit the public statement that he is a "Polack." He gave up telegraphing when he came to this country because there was some slight difference in the instruments and in the alphabet. "Under those circumstances," he continued, "if I had secured a job they would have sent me to some remote office in the far West, where there are coyotes, and cougars, and other dangerous creatures." He became a bench molder after he came here, and claims to have worked for a time at Salem, O., as well as in the wire mills at Johnstown at the time of the great flood there, but was in Pittsburg on that particular occasion. Later, with his father and mother and brother, he went to

Last May, having been long out of employment, Donjon went West to Washington State and Idaho, and prospected for gold there. He tells a rather fearful tale of the dangers he encountered from rough identification, but were liberated. The man who was not willing to spend his earnings in drunkenness and debauchery was permitted to stay there. He went back to Newark, and claims to have been endeavoring to secure work there ever since. He says he lived with his father, mother and brother, at No. 128 Burnett street. This agrees with the address of the earlier letters received from him here. He claims that his father and brother went to Florida to take up lands, but that he did not think it was worth while to go, as he could get nothing to do anywhere.

With considerable emphasis Donjon denied that he is an Anarchist or Socialist. or ever attended any meetings of those bodies, but contends that he was prevented from scuring employment because he was not a member of the Knights of Labor or any other labor union. As to the letters that he has been writing, he claims that he was incited to write them by other people, receiving \$100 for doing it. Asked as to the character of the persons who did this, he discinimed that they were Anarchists or that they formed any association. They were merely private persons. He also denies that there were any threats in the letters he had written, or any references whatever to dynamite. "I never saw dynamite and would know it if I saw it," said. When asked what right he had to compose such letters at the bidding of other people, he simply inquired, "What right have you to write down what I am telling you? It was simply a business I went into to make a living, just as you write news for the newspapers. Donjon claimed that all that was contained in any of the letters was a proposi-tion to each of the men addressed to forward him the cost of transportation to Washington and an offer to come on there and make a business proposition to them. This was after he found that there was no work to be had, and he intimates that he had a plan to better affairs. As to what this plan is, he declines to say anything,

but will probably make a statement of it The man came to Washington three days ago from Baltimore. Night before last he applied at the police station for lodging, and the officer in charge directed him to the municipal lodging house, next door to the station house, where he slept that night and sawed wood next morning to pay for his lodgings. With reference to this Donjon is very earnest in his assertion that it is the first time he ever slept in such a place. The Washington police had no description of the man at that time in their possession. Yesterday he fell in with a German on a bench in one of the public parks in this city. The man was drunk, but spoke some words of encouragement to him, and told him that he was out of work, but gave him a quarter and hoped that he would soon find something to do. Donjon thought the best thing he could do with the quarter was to get some postal cards and make another effort to secure answers from them to whom he had been sending. He took lodgings at No. 304 Tenth

tocracy.

when grown, possessed of a sprightly in-tellect and pleasing address. A love affair sprang up between him and the daughter much disturbed and astonished at the character of the publications in the newspapers regarding the letters he wrote from Baltiof a wealthy family residing in Newark, N. J., and it promised to result in a happy marriage until some one from the South appeared upon the scene and the dreadful secret was whispered about that the exmore last week, but wanted to see the authorities and set himself right. With this in mind he stopped at the detective office of James A, McDevitt. He knew perfectly well that he would be arrested when he made himself known to the authorities, pectant bridegroom was a quadroon. but this did not seem to disturb him. The man speaks very good English, but with a very strong German accent. He is evidently well educated, and says he has spent The young man was confronted with the charge, and probably for the first time in his life reflected that he really knew nothing of his parentage beyond the vague and fantastic stories told him by the old mumuch time in reading scientific works on electricity and chemistry and kindred toplatto woman in Nashville who claimed to ics. In reply to a question, he said he had also read works on political economy and social science, but hastened to add that be his nurse and had always ministered to his wants. When this terrible accusation was broached he resented it with warm denials, but, alas! when he came to furnish proofs of their falsity there were none of they were not such as were given out by the Socialist and Anarchist associations in New York city.

The police officials say that it is not probable that his hearing will take place tomorrow, and that it may be delayed sevwhich he could make avail. Overpowered by so appalling a calamity as this seemed to be and frenzied by a drend suspicion of its truth, he made a hurried trip South and sought the home of "Aunt" Lucinda, of whom he demanded to know the true eral days. The letters from him which they have now in their possession do not contain threats of a character that would be likely story of his birth. The old woman confessed herself his mother, and told him that he was the child of a slave by her master.

> he was to have married, and explained the delusion under which his life had been SETTLED FOREVER.

> Shortly after this there was a suicide in a New York hotel, and the stalwart young man who destroyed his own life left a sin-

> gle letter. It was addressed to the giri whom

Hoke Smith Says the Maxwell Land Oregon's Governor Presents a Woeful Grant Case Cannot Be Reopened.

SALEM, Ore., Dec. 25 .- Governor Pennoy-DENVER, Col., Dec. 25 .- Governor Walte er to-day addressed the following letter to to-day received from Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior, a long letter in re-"The extraordinary circumstances which greet the return of this holiday must be my ply to one in which the Governor charexcuse for writing you. To-day is the first Christmas in the history of Oregon when more than two-thirds of its people are without employment, and more than oneacterized the Maxwell land grant as "honeycombed with fraud," The letter acknowledged the receipt of Waite's letthird are without sufficient means of supter, "inclosing a petition by O. P. Mcport. Business is almost completely stag-nated. Money is not to be obtained, and debtors are powerless to avoid seizure of Mains relative to that part of the Beaubien and Miranda, or Maxwell land grant, their property and their homes, to satisfy at a small percentage of their value, the claims of creditors. Repeated appeals have been made to me as Governor situated within the State of Colorado, that the plats of the public survey of the Colorado portion of the alleged Maxwell of Oregon to assemble the Legislature, in order to alleviate this condition of affairs grant be restored to the local land office at Pueblo, Col., for filings and entry and and avert the impending calamity. The for the enforcement upon which their (the redress is, however, not in our hands, but in yours, and hence this appeal to you. sellers') rights depend." The Secretary The laws of Congress, which have discriminated against silver and made gold alone full legal tender money, giving to the

"Congress, on June 21, 1860, confirmed the Maxwell grant to the fullest extent of the boundaries as described in the petition of the claimants. In accordance with said act of Congress patent was issued for said land on May 19, 1879. Suit was brought in the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Colorado on Aug. 25, 1882, to have said patent vacated and set aside and the survey declared void in so far as it included land in Colorado. That court dismissed the suit. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, which, on April 18, 1887, rendered a decision sustaining the court below and refusing to interfere with the patent. This department has no jurisdiction over land after this issue of patent. Its power over the land is ended when the patent is issued and placed on the records of the department. In this case not only had a patent been issued, but its validity has been sustained by the highest tribunal of the Na-

"Mr. McMains, in his communication, however, contends that the act of June 21, 1884, refuses the Colorado portion of the alleged Maxwell grant to be treated as public land because located within the boundaries of the Virgil and St. Vrain grant. This contention of Mr. McMains is sufficiently answered by the Supreme Court in its decision in the Maxwell grant case. If, therefore, the great surplus, which it is claimed was conveyed by the patent to Beaubien and Miranda, was the property of the United States, and Congress, acting in its sovereign capacity upon the question of the validity of the grant, chose to treat it as valid for the boundaries given it by the Mexican government, it is not for the judicial department of this government to controvert their power to do so. The same question again arese in the case of the Interstate Land Company vs. Maxwell Land Company, in which the Supreme

Court said: "We conclude, therefore, that questions affecting the validity of that grant-that is, as to the authority of the Mexican government to make it-are no longer open. The action of Congress in conferring it and the subsequent proceedings in the Land Department, together with the proceedings in the court to set aside the patent, certainly settled those questions forever. The confirmation and patenting of the grant to Beaubien and Miranda operated to divest the United States of their rights to the land embraced in the grant which the country acquired from Mexico by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. And the only way that that grant can be defeated is to show that the land embraced in it had been previously granted by the Mexican government to some other per-

"The language quoted refers, as will be more clearly seen by the reference to the context, to the very land located within the out boundaries of the Virgil and St. Vrain grant, which Mr. McMains contends should have been restored to settlement and entry. If this department were to disregard the conformatory act of Congress and the repeated decisions of the United States Supreme Court and restore to the local office the plats of public surveys of the grant for filings and entry the only result would be to mislead innocent parties into making entries of lands to which the department would be wholly powerless to convey any title."

EXPLOSION ON A SHIP.

The Steamer Seneca at the Bottom of the Bay at Havana.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25. - Commodore Hughes, of the firm of James E. Ward & Co., was seen to-day in reference to the report that the steamer Seneca, of the Ward line, had put back to Havana yesterday morning with a fire in her hold. Commodore Hughes stated that a cable dispatch had been received by the firm which conveyed the information that the Seneca had caught fire in the lower hold just after leaving Havana. She was about seventy miles from port when the crew was startled by an explosion. When they reached the deck the ship was in flames, and the cry went up that a dynamite bomb had exploded, Immediately the wheel was put to starboard and the vessel put back to port. Then, having become exhausted, they appealed to Captain Stevens and asked him to abandon the ship. According to the cable he stood on the bridge and commanded them to return to their duty. Twice this action of the crew was repeated before the steamer made the seventy miles which brought them back to the island. The rigging was then ablaze, and the efforts of the crew having been unsuccessful in subduing the flames the order was given by Captain Stevens to sink her. The sea cocks were opened and the vessel filled in a short time, She lies to-day, so far as the information of the agents of the Ward line goes, at the bottom of the bay near Havana. The cable says that the crew and passengers are all safe on shore. Commodore Hughes says that he believes the vessel to be in a position where she can be raised without much trouble or expense.

CHRISTMAS EVE TRAGEDY.

One Man Killed and a Tough Fatally Shot at a Dance.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Ill., Dec. 25 .- At a dance at Rock Creek, near hers, last night, David Evans and John Howell appeared for the purpose, as they said, of raising a disturbance and "doing up" George Barnard. They found Barnard and drew their revolvers, but Barnard was too quick for Evans, the spokesman, and sent a ball crashing through his mouth. Barnard's revolver only contained two cartridges and, after firing the second shot, he was at the mercy of his assailants, who emptied their revolvers at him, Howell following him up and shooting him until he fell dead. Frank Ledbetter, a bystander, was shot in the thigh, Four bullets took effect in Barnard's body. Howell gave himself up and Evans walked to a house usar by, where he lies in a critical condition. An old grudge is at the bottom of the affair occasioned by trouble over a woman.

Committed Harder White Drunk. NEW YORK, Dec. 25 .- Timothy McDermott, the murderer of George Clancy, the brother of Congressman John Clancy, was taken before Judge Walsh in Brooklyn to-day and committeed to awalt the action of the grand jury. The only excuse that McDermott gives for committing the crime is that he was drunk and did not know what he was doing.

HE'S WITHOUT A PEER

Voorhees Lays Fresh Claim to Being the Arch Demagogue.

He Now Intends, It Is Said, to Introduce a Bill to Revive the Rotten System of State Bank Currency.

DANIEL'S FINANCIAL RECORD

On All Sides of Every Question Presented to Congress.

Other Senators Weary of His Efforts to Be Cleveland's Mouthpiece-Christmas at the White House.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.-Senator Voorhees seems determined to get on every side of every important public question. The Journal correspondent hears that the Senator has determined to introduce a State bank currency bill, and, in the same breath, it is intimated that Mr. Voorhees will give no more attention to his bill permitting national banks to increase their circulation to the par value of the bonds deposited in the treasury, which he introduced at the extra session. The senior Senator has not put his bill into shape yet. All anybody knows about it is that he intends to throw some sort of a sop to his old flat money friends, most of whom were alienated by his championship of the repeal fight, and who failed to come back on the invitation which the "Tall Sycamore" extended when he introduced his silver coinage bill a few weeks ago. The Indiana Senator has, since the extra session opened, put himself on record for the single gold standard by leading an administration raid on silver; for silver coinage by introducing a silver bill that he knows will probably never pass, and if, by accident, it does, will be promptly vetoed; for national banks by proposing to increase their circulation to the par value of their bonds; against national banks, in his repeal speeches denouncing them, and by his proposed State bank bill; for pensions by denouncing Hoke Smith, and against pensions by posing as the spokesman of the administration that inaugurated the pension policy.

Another thing is becoming painfully apparent to the other Democratic Senators. Voorhees is making the most of his place at the head of the finance committee by thrusting himself forward as the leader of every measure arising in the upper house, without any particular knowledge of finance except that gained from an inconsistent record on the silver question, and no special qualities of leadership on the tariff question. Voorhees has crowded McPherson, Vest, Gorman and other Democratic leaders to the rear, and intends to stand as sponsor for all legislation that passes the Senate. His ambition to lead in everything is calling down much criticism from his Democratic colleagues.

IT HELPED AMERICAN TRADE. Gresham's Reason for Killing the American Bureau of Republics.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.-When the Wilson tariff bill was made public and it was discovered that every trace of commercial reciprocity, which is a conspicuous element of the McKinley tariff law, was obliterated, the free traders set up a howl of delight. They thought it was a grand act, and characterized commercial reciprocity as a farce, fraud and deception. Then when Secretary Carlisle sent his annual estimates to Congress, at the opening of this session, and it was found that the Secretary of the Treasury had left out of his calculations any support for the Bureau of American Republics, another howl of delight rent the air at the Capitol. The free traders declared that the Burcau of American Republics was also a fraud and a sham.

Few intelligent readers recall the circumstances under which the Bureau of American Republics was organized or anything about its aims. It was the result of the Panamerican congress, which was originated by Secretary Blaine and held in Washington at the height of the successful career of the late administration. The representatives of the South and Central American republics present at the congress agreed, and their agreement was fulfilled in law by their several governments, to establish in Washington a bureau for the purpose of advertising in the countries directly interested their products and educating the people into the habit and methods of exchanging them. It was agreed that each of the republics who were to participate in the benefits of this bureau would contribute to its support, and that they should all agree upon the officers who should conduct it. Of course our government was to share in the expense. When the bureau was organized it was found that the expense would be something like \$100,000 annually, and that our share of it would be eighteen or twenty thousand dollars. An immense amount of information was printed for the benefit of producers in this country and South and Central America. A number of cierks were employed in correspondence, and no one will ever know how much commercial good was done in the way of making producers and consumers acquainted with each other and introducing new articles of exchange.

One of the first things that Secretary Gresham did when he entered the State Department was to institute a sneak policy against the Bureau of American Repub-lies. He removed the head of the bureau, an old personal friend, to whom he was under many obligations, without giving him an opportunity to resign. He was determined to stab the concern at every turn. Then he curtailed its labors and cast discredit upon the bureau, and would have abolished it had it not been that he had no authority to take that action. The best evidence in the world that the Bureau of American Republics had a mission, and that under the last administration, at least, it was fulfilling that mission to the credit and satisfaction of the countries interested, is found in the fact that prominent citizens of this country and of all the countries represented at the Panamerican congress have organized a private bureau with the same objects in view and the same mission, and that out of private funds and by subscription they intend to continue the work which has been begun, and they will publish at private expense the same information and at private expense conduct the same lines of commer-

CHRISTMAS AT WASHINGTON.

Presents Galore for the Cleveland Babies, Their Papa and Mamma. WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.-Christmas day at the national capital was bright and sunny. The temperature was unusually mild. It was an ideal day to be out of doors, and the streets and parks were filled with people. Early in the morning express wagons began arriving at the White House to add to the great stock of presents which had previously arrived. One huge dry-goods box from New York was labeled for Miss Ruth Cleveland, and the "handle with care" on it told of its delicate contents. The bundles and box were taken to the large front room on the second floor, where a white-aproned nurse superintended the unpacking. The President and his family enjoyed a genuine home Christmas. The stock-

A Tragedy Recalled by the Death of an Old Colored Woman.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 25.-An old mulatto woman named Lucinda Bedford died at her home, corner of Vine and Demonreun in this city, Tuesday morning, the 19th instant, aged ninety-four years, leaving an estate of probably more than \$100,000. "Aunt" Lucinda had long been one of the familiar figures in Nashville, and about her life there had been a romance stronger than the creations of fiction. She was a slave of the Bedford family, having been brought by them from Virginia when quite young. Her last master was Colonel Wil-liam Bedford, who at his death made Lucinda and her infant son free and settled on her the home in which she has since lived, and sufficient money for their comfortable support.

That was in 1830, and through all the long and eventful years from then until now Lucinda has occupied that home, a devout Catholic, devoting her time cheerfully to deeds of charity among the people of her race, and against her name there has never been breathed the suspicion of

It was the history of the son that gave the element of romance to her otherwise prosaic existence. She taught the boy to believe that he was of pure Caucasian blood, and his blue eyes and fair complexion made easy the dissimilation. She told him that she was simply his nurse, that the fortune she possessed had been intrusted to her keeping for his benefit, and that his blood was as blue as any that flowed in the veins of the Southern aris-

As it was not possible to educate a person of negro extraction in Southern schools in those days the lad was sent North when he was barely ten years old and remained in that section until he had graduated at a New England university. He is said to have been a very handsome young man

street, in this city, and slept there last night. This is the address on the postal card received from him to-day. His story is that he waited about this place all to-day, waiting for some one to appear in reply to his postal cards, but that no one came. He then determined, he says, to start out